

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

EDITED BY
J. V. C. SMITH, M.D.

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CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.		EDITORIAL, AND MED. INTELLIGENCE.	
The late Charles Knowlton, M.D., of Ashfield, Mass. By S. J. W. Tabor, M.D., Shelburne Falls. With an Autobiography from Dr. K.'s Case Book	109	Location of the new Lunatic Hospital	124
Acute Inflammation, involving the Psoas Magnus Musculo. Read before the Rhode Island Medical Society, Aug 20, 1851, by C. W. Parsons, M.D., Providence	120	Progress of Surgery—Diseases of the Lungs	125
Case of Artificial Joint—Successful Operation. By James M. Smith, M.D., Springfield, Mass.	123	Legitimate Medicines by Apothecaries	125
		Death of Dr. Wheaton, of Providence, R. I.	126
		The Veterinary Journal	126
		Medical Literature in Denmark	127
		Accoucheur's Chair—Physicians and Apothecaries. Note to the Editor	127
		Medical Miscellany	128
		Marriages and Deaths of Physicians	128
		Weekly Report of Deaths in Boston	128

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BOSTON:
DAVID CLAPP, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,
184 Washington St., corner of Franklin St.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
Fifth Street, a few doors South of Walnut.—
The Tenth Course of Lectures will be commenced
on Monday, 13th of October, 1851, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
The General Introductory will be given by Prof. V. A. Fickard, M.D. Degrees will be conferred about
the 1st of March, 1852.

Hon. JESSE R. BURDEN, M.D., President.

Faculty.
JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D., Principles and Practice
of Surgery.
RUSH VAN DYKE, M.D., Materia Medica and General
Therapeutics.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M.D., Theory and Practice
of Medicine.

JAMES BRYAN, M.D., Institutes of Medicine and
Medical Jurisprudence.

EDNA S. CARR, M.D., Medical Chemistry.

JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D., General, Special, and
Surgical Anatomy.

FREDERICK A. FICKARD, M.D., Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women and Children.

GEORGE HEWSTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Fee for a full Course, \$84. Matriculation fee, only
once paid, \$2. Graduation, \$20. Fee for those who
have attended two full courses in other Colleges,
\$45. Dissecting ticket, \$10; Perpetual ticket, \$150.

The fee for the respective tickets may be paid to
each member of the Faculty, or the whole amount
may be paid to the Dean, who will issue a certificate
which will entitle the student to the ticket of each
Professor.

The Spring Course for 1852, will be commenced on
March 5, 1852. Degrees will be conferred about 15th
July, 1852. The fees and arrangements are the same
as for the Winter Session.

For further information inquire of
JAMES MCCLINTOCK, M.D., Dean.
Philadelphia, April 8, 1851. ad—ot

BOYLSTON MEDICAL SCHOOL. INCORPORATED,
1847.—The Fall Session of this School
will commence on the first of September, 1851.
Its object is to give as complete a course of instruction
by recitations, lectures and practical study, as can
be given in this country in a period of three years.
The plan of the School differs from that of any other
School in the country, and with the advantages held
out by them, the instructors hope to send into the
profession thorough students only.

SPECIAL COURSES OF LECTURES
are delivered before the School upon
Diseases of the Eye by Dr. Williams.
Diseases of the Ear by Dr. H. Clarke.
Minor Surgery and Bandaging by Dr. H. G. Clark.
Auscultation and Percussion by Dr. Thayer.

Further information may be obtained by application
to any of the instructors.

JOHN BACON, JR., M.D., Instructor in Chemistry
and Toxicology, 30 Crescent Place.

CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, M.D., Physician to
the House of Industry, Instructor in Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women and Children, 8 Harrison Avenue.

EDWARD H. CLARKE, M.D., Instructor in Materia
Medica and Therapeutics, and Aural Surgery, 21
Rowe street.

W. HENRY THAYER, M.D., Instructor in Pathology
and Legal Medicine.

HENRY G. CLARK, M.D., one of the Surgeons of
the Massachusetts General Hospital, Instructor in
Principles and Practice of Surgery, 33 Salem street.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M.D., Instructor in Principles
and Practice of Medicine, and Ophthalmic Surgery,
10 Essex street.

GEORGE H. GAY, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy,
Hollis street, corner of Tremont.

JOHN C. DALTON, JR., M.D., Professor of Physiology
of the Buffalo Medical College, Instructor in
Physiology and Microscopy.

Catalogues containing the plan and objects of the
School, may be had on application at the bookstore
of George W. Briggs, 37 1/2 Washington street, under
the room of the School; at the bookstore of Tick-
nor, Reed & Fields, corner of Washington and
School streets; and at Joseph Burnett's, Apothecary,
33 Tremont row.

WINSLOW LEWIS, President.
Boston, Aug. 20, 1851. if

PHYSIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL GLASS
WARE, (Bohemian Glass).—Woulfe's Bottles,
Retorts, Bell Glasses, Precipitating Jars, Chemical
Flasks, Beaker Glasses, Assay Jars, will be in store
Jan. 1st, 1851, and will be sold to Physicians and others
upon the most favorable terms, by
Nov. 13. PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE PROFESSION.—DOCTOR ELLIOTT will deliver a
course of Practical Lectures with Clinical demon-
strations upon *Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery*,
including the *Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the
Eye*, in November. In the early part of the
course the minute Anatomy of the Eye will be taught
by the aid of numerous drawings from nature, pre-
pared for the purpose; by actual dissections of the
organ, and by a superior compound Microscope,
manufactured for Dr. Elliott, with special reference
to this object.

In the Physiological department, Dr. E. will treat
not merely upon the functions of the eye and its
appendages, as the visual organ, but will explain
minutely: the office of every membrane, tissue and
humor of this complicated structure, together with
their relations to each other, and sympathetic con-
nections with other portions of the body, and the
whole will be viewed in their bearings upon the
science of Optics, including the powers, uses and
modifications of glasses.

In the Pathological department, all the varieties
of Ophthalmic disease will be exhibited to the class
in their different stages, selected from his numerous
patients, who will be present for actual demon-
stration. Several hundred colored
drawings will serve for comparison and illustration.

The Therapeutic and Surgical portion of the
course will be eminently practical, consisting of the
rules of diagnosis, the manner of writing prescrip-
tions, the method of preparing the chemical and
pharmaceutical remedies demanded in Ophthalmic
practice, including the ophthalmics, requiring analytical
accuracy, together with the application of topical
agents, the various manipulations, and all the num-
erous instrumental and operative proceedings in
this department, all of which will be performed in
the presence of the class.

Dr. Elliott's extensive experience and success in
the treatment of the varieties of Amaurosis, and this
without the excessive depletory means and mercurial
abuses which have long been so generally disastrous
to the eyes, not less than to the constitutions of the
patients, will enable him to promulgate practical
views, which he claims to be original and peculiar,
but which, for the public benefit, he desires may be-
come the common property of the profession.

The reciprocal relations and sympathies between
the structure of the eye and the vital organs of the
entire body, too often overlooked, will be explained
and enforced by pathological evidence, thus demon-
strating the indispensable necessity of general and
constitutional remedies, together with hygienic and
dietetic treatment in all forms of Ophthalmic
disease.

Address, if by letter, to
SAMUEL M. ELLIOTT, M.D.,
408 Broadway, New York.

For full particulars, with testimonials, see the
number of this Journal for July 9, 1851.

July 10—11.
CHLOROPFORM, Concentrated Chloric and Sul-
phuric Ethers, for Inhalation. Manufactured and
sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON, Chemists and
Physicians' Druggists. Nov. 6.

ROBINSON'S PATENT FERRYBURY—may be
obtained, Wholesale and Retail, of Aaron P.
Richardson, M.D., No. 36 Green street, Boston.
May 29—11

CURVATURES AND DEFORMITIES—in the
Spine, Hip or Limb, corrected and supported by
our improved Anatomical Supports, which are con-
structed on scientific principles, being invisible and
of great support, and do not prevent the patient from
taking exercise. Also, Spring Instruments and Boots
for Club Foot, Bow Legs, &c., in children or adults.

These articles sent to any part of the Union or
Canada, on the receipt of proper measurements, and
a good fit warranted in all cases.

(Established 1818.) JAMES MILLER & CO.,
(many years with Shekelle, Bigg & CO., London),
Surgical and Anatomical Mechanicians, Boston,
21-2 Bromfield street, up stairs.

References.—Drs. J. C. Warren, M. S. Perry, J.
Mason Warren, S. D. Townsend, D. H. Storer—and
J. V. C. Smith, Editor of the Boston Medical and
Surgical Journal. Jan. 15.—oldwlyr

**PHYSICAL SIGNS IN DISEASES OF THE
HEART AND LUNGS.**—D. O'BRYEN HAS
LINGHAM'S two Charts of the Signs furnished by
Auscultation and Percussion in the above-named
diseases, with Notes by DR. USHER PARSONS, of
Providence, R. I., may be obtained at this office.
Price 5 cents each. Mounted and varnished, \$1.00
each. Not 27

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The next annual Course of Lectures will commence on the first Tuesday in October, and will continue sixteen weeks.

ALDEN MARCH, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
T. RONEY BECK, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica.
JAMES MCNAUGHTON, M.D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

LEWIS C. BEYER, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry
ENGINEER EMMONS, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Natural History.

JAMES H. ARMSBY, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.
THOMAS HUN, M.D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.

AMOS DEAN, Esq., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.
 The fees for a full Course of Lectures are \$70. The Matriculation fee is \$3. Graduation fee, \$30. Those who wish for further information, or for circulars, will address a letter (post-paid) to

THOMAS HUN, Registrar.
 July 30—11.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Session of 1831-32.—The regular course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, and continue until the first day of March. The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT for conferring degrees will be held early in March, instead of at the end of the month as formerly.

ROSLY DUGLISON, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

JOSEPH PARCOST, M.D., Prof. of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
JOHN K. MITCHELL, M.D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.

THOMAS D. MUTTER, M.D., Prof. of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. MERRIS, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANKLIN BACON, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.
ELLERBIE WALLACE, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Every Wednesday and Saturday in the month of October, and during the Course, Medical and Surgical cases will be investigated, prescribed for, and lectured on before the class. During the past year nineteen hundred and seventy-nine cases were treated, and two hundred and seventy-three operations performed. Amongst these were many major operations—*as* lithotomy, amputation of the leg, arm, &c., extirpation of the eye and mamma, trephining, extensive plastic operations, resection of the femur for ankylosis, &c. &c.

The Lectures are so arranged as to permit the student to attend the Lectures and Clinical demonstrations at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On and after the 1st of October, the dissecting rooms will be open, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and the Demonstrator.

Fees.—Matriculation, which is paid only once, \$5. Each Professor \$15, \$105. Graduation, \$30.

The number of Students during the last Session was 304; and of Graduates 227.

R. M. HUSTON, M.D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 1 Girard st.
Philadelphia, July, 1831. j9-1018

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style and name of *Philbrick & Trafton*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by **S. R. Philbrick**, at 100 Washington street.

S. R. PHILBRICK,
C. T. TRAFTON.
 June 12, 1831.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of *Philbrick, Carpenter & Co.*, and will continue the Drug Business (heretofore conducted by *Philbrick & Trafton*) at 100 Washington street, Boston.

SAM'L R. PHILBRICK,
BENONI CARPENTER,
LUTHER ATWOOD.
 June 12, 1831. June 18—11.

DR. HEATON'S HERNIA INFIRMARY.—**BOSTON.**—Dr. H. having returned from Europe, will receive patients as formerly. He continues to attend particularly to the nature and speedy cure of Hernia or Rupture, Varicocele, Scrotocoele, Hydrocoele, &c.; also to diseases of females. Trusses are dispensed with in all cases.

Applications must be made at his office and residence, 2 Exeter Place, Boston. July 24.

KOUSSO—Received by PHILBRICK, CARPENTER & CO. July, 1831.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.—The Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.
ELI IVER, M.D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M.D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M.D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees, \$68.50. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation, \$15.
CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.
 New Haven, July, 1831. j9-11.

SMITH & MELVIN'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF OPIUM.—Containing all the desirable Alkaloids of Opium, in a natural state of combination, purified and rendered permanent.—The want of a uniform preparation of Opium which should take the place of Laudanum, as usually prepared, has been long felt by physicians and others. Having been daily reminded, in dispensing medicines, of the uncertain strength, as well as objectionable qualities, of several preparations of this important drug, the subscribers were led to substitute for these *tried* chemical solution, prepared by them, of all the active medicinal constituents of Opium, rejecting the Narcotic and other deleterious compounds.

This Fluid Extract is a solution of the Salts of Morphine, Codeine, Thebaine, Narceine and Meconine, with Meconic and Malic Acids, in the same proportions as they naturally exist in the best Opium. They are extracted without change of composition, or addition, and rendered permanent in this form. Narcotine, and other exciting and deleterious compounds existing in the Opium, are completely removed. While, therefore, it possesses all the valuable properties of the Salts of Morphine, it has the higher claim of possessing the properties of the unadulterated drug for exhibition in cases not under the control of Morphia Salts.

Its strength is precisely that of the original official Laudanum, and this standard, accurately fixed, will be maintained in all the parcels bearing our signature. The purchasers will therefore obtain the native Morphia Salts at a lower price than that of the artificial, and will enjoy a less repulsive remedy than Laudanum, with entire freedom from the derangement which artificial Morphia Salts often produce. Its anodyne action on the system is the same as that of the English Black Drop, while the debilitating and relaxing effects of that preparation are not produced by its continued use.

SMITH & MELVIN, Apothecaries,
 April 9. 323 Washington street, Boston.

Certificate from Dr. A. A. Hayes.—"I have been requested by Messrs. Smith & Melvin, to analyze their preparation of the Salts of the Alkaloids in Opium, called *Liquid Extract of Opium*, and to examine their processes for preparing it.

This new medicinal preparation is the result of a beautiful pharmaceutical method, exhibiting both chemical and professional knowledge, applied with great skill and care. As directed by them, I find the *Liquid Extract* has been directed of Narcotine, and those substances deemed poisonous—certainly highly repulsive—while the natural Salts existing in Opium are retained in a nearly pure state.

I can most confidently recommend this as the best of the known compounds of the Opium Alkaloids, and the only one in which they are unaltered and rendered permanent.

Respectfully, **A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.**
 1 Pine Street, Boston, 1st May, 1830."

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—**Dr. J. H. DIX** will, from this date, relinquish general practice, and attend exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Tremont street, opposite Tremont House.
 February 14, 1843. eptf

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS has removed to give particular attention to Diseases of the Eye.
 June 18—eptf.

PHYSICIANS' OFFICE WARE AND UTENSILS.—Mortars of wedgewood, iron, glass and porcelain; Pill Tiles, Pill Machines, Syringes, Funnel, Scales and Weights, Graduated Measures, &c., for sale by **PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.**
 Nov. 13.

MEDICAL JOURNAL ADVERTISING SHEET.

PURE MEDICINAL EXTRACTS.—We would call the attention of Physicians, Apothecaries and Druggists, to our list of Pure Extracts and annexed testimonials.

TILDEN & CO.,
98 John street, New York.
Transmuted Alcoholic and Hydro-Alcoholic Extracts.—Aconite, Butterum, Belladonna, Bitterroot, Boneset, Burdock, Blood Root, Blue Flag, Boxwood, Ginseng, Camomile, Colchich—black or blue, Clover, Cowparsnip, Danielin, Digitalis, Dracumara, Dock—yellow, Garget—or Poke, Gentian, Hyoscyamus, Hardhack, Hops, Hellebore—black or white, Horehound, Indian Hemp, Lettuce—garden and wild, Lobelia, Mandrake, Malefern, Mullein, Oak—white, black or red; Poppy, Princess Pine, Rue, Savin, Sassa-parilla—American, Rio Negro, or Compound; Thoriapple, Wormwood; and other varieties frequently used, as soon as they can be reached. They are put up in 1 lb., 1-2 lb., 1-4 lb., 3 oz. and 1 oz. glass jars.

Extract from a letter of Professor Clark, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, to the editor of the New York Jour. of Medicine.

"I have lately visited the manufactory of these Extracts. After inspecting the whole process, and examining a large number of preparations, I became so fully persuaded that these gentlemen have fallen upon the best plan of concentrating and preserving the active principles, especially of the narcotic vegetables, that I have voluntarily offered to them my assistance that I can render in introducing their medicines to the notice of the profession; being persuaded that these Extracts must possess the efficiency and the uniformity of strength so necessary to the successful use of the class of remedies, and, I may add, so long sought for in vain. Should your conviction of the value of these preparations correspond with my own, after you have examined them and tried them in practice, perhaps you may think it due alike to the profession and to the gentlemen who are improving the instruments by which we work, to call the attention of your readers to the improvements which I cannot doubt this process secures."

"*Medical Society of the State of New York.*
"Resolved, That this Society having seen and examined, and several of them having used the various Vegetable Extracts, made by Messrs. Tilden & Co., of New Lebanon, New York, and being satisfied of the valuable character of these preparations, hereby recommend them to the members of the profession generally."
P. VAN BUREN, Secretary.
Albany, Feb. 6, 1850."

"*Massachusetts Medical Society for Berkshire District, June 21, 1850.*

"Resolved, That this Society, having seen from various sources entitled to respect and confidence, commendatory notices of the efficiency and purity of the various Medicinal Extracts prepared by the Messrs. Tilden, of New Lebanon, New York, and having tested them and used them ourselves, do most cordially recommend them to the medical profession."
H. H. CHILDS, President pro tem.,
and President of the Berkshire Med. College."

Jan. 22 -

GUTTA PERCHA WATER PIPE.—For Pumps, Aqueducts, Hydraulic Rams, &c. This pipe has been in use for several years, and has proved superior to any other material for the above purposes. The many cases of chronic disease and even death caused by the poisonous properties of lead pipes, have caused great inquiry for some substitute for that metal. The GUTTA PERCHA PIPE seems to fulfill perfectly all the conditions required. The medical profession are respectfully requested to investigate the subject, and to examine the pipe.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
CHARLES STODDER, 75 KILBY STREET.
For references, see advertisement in the Pathfinder, June 11—3 n.

HERRING'S CROTON OIL.—for sale by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON. Nov. 6.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, BY INHALATION.—The Subscriber continues to treat these diseases by Inhalation of the powder of the Nitrate, Lycopodium, &c., also with the Laryngeal Shower Sprinkle and Probing.

Inhalers, with the Powder, will be sent, by Express or otherwise, as ordered, to any part of the country, to physicians or patients. I have found this powder highly serviceable in ulcerated sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis and incipient phthisis, and the testimony of several physicians who have tried it in various places has been greatly in favor of its use.
W. M. CORNELL, M.D.,
Oct 23—copyt 495 Washington st., Boston.

PALMER'S PATENT LEGS. Manufactured at Springfield, Mass., Burt's Block, Main Street, by PALMER & Co.—Extract of Report of Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Sept., 1850, Henry J. Bigelow, Prof. of Surgery, Massachusetts Medical College, Chairman of Judges on Surgical Instruments, to wit:—"The simplicity of their mechanism, the relative distribution of the various cords, and the beauty and certainty with which they act, are points of considerable resemblance to the structure and functions of the healthy limb. This limb has ameliorated the lot of a considerable class of the community, and is far better than previous apparatus of the sort." "The undersigned having witnessed the successful use of the artificial limbs of Messrs. Palmer & Co., very gladly recommend them with confidence to those who have suffered the loss of a lower extremity."

JOHN C. WARREN, S. D. TOWNSEND,
GEORGE HAYWARD, J. MANON WARREN,
JACOB BIGELOW, D. HUMPHREYS STOREY,
Surgeons and Physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

These limbs have received twenty awards from the most distinguished institutes in this country. A model limb, and those in use, may be seen, and information obtained, by calling on our Agent, Dr. J. Cheever, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston.
March 19—6m PALMER & CO.

FRESH AND GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES of superior quality, carefully prepared for physicians' use, and for sale on the most favorable terms, at 33 Tremont Row, Boston, by
JOSEPH BURNETT,
(Successor to T. Micalof).

MANGANESE.—Sulphate, Carbonate, and Tannate of Iodine, Tartrate, Malate, Acetate and Tannate Syrup Iodine Manganese.

Manufactured and sold by
PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.
Manganese and its preparations have been used in France with great advantage in cases of Chlorosis, Phthisis, Scrophula, Scirrhus, Constitutional Syphilis, &c. &c. Observations and results may be found in Braithwaite's Retrospect, No. XX. O16

NEW PREPARATIONS.—Tannate of Quinine, Chloride of Sulphur, Chloride of Arsenic, manufactured and sold by
Oct. 16. PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.

FOR SALE.—The ride of a practicing physician, worth \$100 a year. The incumbent wishes to sell Horse, Buggy, office fixtures, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, address S. M. SMITH, M.D., Ludlow, Mass. Aug. 30—4t

ARTIFICIAL EYE AND ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS imported to order by
Nov. 6. PHILBRICK & TRAFTON,
Physicians' Druggists.

TINCTURES from English leaves of Hyoscyamus, Conium, Digitalis, Belladonna, and Aconite, Tinct. Indian Hemp. These Tinctures are of official strength. Sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.
Nov. 6.

VERATRIA. Aconitine, Salts of Morphia, and other Chemicals, from the celebrated chemist, Morson, sold by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.
Nov. 13.

MICROSCOPES.—Joseph Burnett, No. 33 Tremont Row (Agent for the sale of Spencer's Microscopes), has just received two instruments from this celebrated maker, which he offers for sale. Also, a full assortment of Alexander Reith's Preparations of Microscopic Anatomy. Jc25—4t

GLASS WARE of every description, including German Bottles with accurately ground stoppers, from 1-4 oz. to one gallon. Also, wide and narrow mouthed Phials of white and green glass, of every size and variety, for sale in quantities to suit Physicians, by PHILBRICK & TRAFTON.
Nov. 13

LEAD DISEASES.—Dr. Dana's translation of L. Tanquerel des Planches's Treatise on Lead Diseases may be obtained at this office. Price, 75 cents—\$1.00, and \$1.25, according to the style of binding.
Nov. 20.

GERMAN SALACINE.—For sale at 150 Washington st., by
Oct. 16. PHILBRICK & TRAFTON

THE
BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL

VOL. XLV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851.

No. 6.

THE LATE CHARLES KNOWLTON, M.D.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

DR. KNOWLTON died in the town of Winchendon on the night of Wednesday, Feb. 20th, 1850. He had for some weeks previous been complaining of dyspeptical symptoms, but was, for the most part, able to attend to his customary business, and did not suspect that he was afflicted with any serious disease. Feeling, however, that the state of his health demanded some respite from the fatigues and cares of his profession, he left Ashfield on the morning of the day before his death, and went to Templeton, where he spent the night, and part of Wednesday, February 20th, with his father and brother. On the afternoon of the last-mentioned day, he went to Winchendon, walking the distance of a mile on his way. On reaching the house of Mrs. Simonds, his wife's sister, he only complained of fatigue, and pronounced his health better than it had been. He sat up, conversing cheerfully, till 10 o'clock in the evening, when he retired to bed. About midnight Mrs. Simonds, hearing a noise in his room, hastened to it, and found him partly rolled over on his face, and *dead*. He undoubtedly died of *angina pectoris*. For years he had been troubled with such disturbances of the heart as often to oblige him to get out of his carriage and lay by the roadside till he was somewhat recovered of them. For several of the last years of his life he had had no recurrence of these attacks, and both he and his friends flattered themselves that they had been only functional instead of organic affections of the heart. These hopes were fallacious. The disease, formerly so much feared, had only paused to make its next assault a fatal one, and Dr. Knowlton was cut off with that suddenness which attends cardiac complaints. He was cut off in the full prime of professional activity, years and usefulness. Born on the 10th of May, 1800, he had not completed his fiftieth year at the time of his death. Few men in the County of Franklin have ever died more generally lamented. He was known throughout the county, and had visited patients in every town in it, and had also extensively practised in the neighboring counties. His professional talents were deservedly held in very high esteem, and his skill in medicine was so evident, from the good effects which followed his prescriptions, that his life was one of

incessant labor in order to attend the calls which were made for his services. It is no flattery to say, that among the first physicians of Western Massachusetts, very few indeed, if any, surpassed him in medical skill, acumen or knowledge. In his profession he was most thoroughly versed, and notwithstanding his extensive ride, he was a close and ardent student. His desire for medical improvement was great, and after a long day's work, many is the time that his office lamp has burned when the other inhabitants of the village were asleep, and he was investigating some intricate case, and searching to find means to baffle and subdue some formidable disease. In examining a patient he was careful, scrutinizing and thorough. He was none of those physicians who hastily and heedlessly prescribe. Hence he was uncommonly accurate in diagnosis, or distinguishing one disease from another. He never dealt out a medicine without having in his own mind a clear conception of the reason which induced the prescription, and the effect which he expected from it. These habits of close thinking and accurate observation, combined with his complete (so far as it can be complete) knowledge of the resources of medicine, made him wonderfully successful as a practitioner. In spite of his known and avowed infidelity on the subject of religion, these qualities secured him a run of business which no physician in Franklin County, probably, ever exceeded.

As a man, he was "odd" in his manners, but under his blunt exterior he carried a kind heart. As a citizen, he was upright, patriotic and just. In business transactions, no one exceeded him in strict honesty and the most undeviating rectitude. His adherence to truth was rigid and inflexible. Thus much we deem it just to say of his merits. The theme might be further pursued; but we desist, lest it might be taken for fulsome eulogy. We shall not seek

"To draw his faults from 'fair dread shade.'"

To say he had them, is but to say that he was human, and that he shared in the attendants of imperfect humanity; but as a citizen, the faults of few men were more venial, perhaps, than his own. As to his religious sentiments, we pass them in silence. They were not in accordance with those of the community, but the unpopularity which attends their avowal is no small proof that they were honestly entertained, and he had that moral courage which prevented him from ever shrinking from the expression of whatever sentiment he believed (mistaken though it might be) to be true. Yet he was not fond of disputation, and never himself introduced the subject of religion as a topic of colloquial discourse. He was tolerant in regard to the opinions of others, and always advocated full mental liberty for all. However much his theological views may be condemned, we cannot refuse him the credit due to his manly virtues and stern integrity. Such as he was, he has passed away. It is not for us to sit in judgment upon him. His good qualities were many; and let us hold them up in remembrance, and avoid whatever we may deem his errors.

He left behind him a *Case Book*, in which there is an unfinished autobiography of himself, bringing his life down to the age of thirty years. A portion of this document, with some erasures and omissions,

I herewith send you, thinking it will be interesting to your readers to note the perseverance which an humble individual displayed in obtaining his profession and in placing himself at the head of it. I send the document exactly as he wrote it himself, excepting the omissions to which I have alluded, without attempting to alter its occasional odd phraseology or quaint expressions. The remaining portion will soon be sent, after which I may briefly continue the doctor's history to the time of his death. The first part of the following is the Preface to his Case Book, and is dated Nov. 26, 1840.

STEPHEN J. W. TABOR.

Shelburne Falls, Mass., 7 August, 1851.

I caused this book to be made for me two years ago. I designed it exclusively for my own private use. No one else has any business with it. I may record many things in it which I would never have known to the world; and if it should ever fall into the hands of any persons, I trust they will do by me as they would be done by.

I have had this book on hand thus long without making any use of it, because I could not determine how to arrange my cases. I have finally concluded to allow one page for each case, as I enter them, and if I find this insufficient, to continue each case to a subsequent page, and continue to do so until the whole history of the case is completed. And if any one case does not require the whole, or the chief part, of one page, then another case may be entered on the same page. At the end of the book I intend to have an index, arranged in alphabetical order. It will contain the names of the patients, and perhaps the names of their diseases also. At any rate, I shall aim to make the book useful to myself, whether it be calculated to please or to be useful to any one else or not. Consequently I shall not aim at elegance of style, to do which would render it a task rather than a pleasure to record my cases, and thus I might be deterred from recording them at all. I wish to keep a record of my cases for my own advantage, and not for publication or the improvement of others. I think this course will serve to make me attentive to my professional business, and thus, perhaps, in time, enable me to save some valuable lives, and prevent much misery, which I otherwise should not.

I shall commence with my own case. And my life having been thus far rather singular, I wish to leave some brief record of it—for we all have a notion or desire to be thought of after we are dead; therefore the history of my own case will be somewhat biographical. This (my own) case I do not design entirely for my own use, but after I cease to be conscious, which I am liable to do any day, my friend will be at liberty to do what he pleases with it. I shall continue a sketch of my own case up to the present time, and then leave space for further history, under the idea that I may yet live forty years and do many notable things.

In all cases where I think the patient can have any objection to his or her name being recorded at full length in this book, I shall use only their initials; and perhaps some cases will be so related as not to be understood by any one except myself.

Although I have been in the practice of medicine nearly sixteen years, I have never yet kept a history of cases, and I may briefly relate some from memory, the names of which I have entirely forgotten.

I have said that I design this book for my own private use ; and that no one else has any business with it. I mean, *so long as I live*. After I am dead, whoever gets possession of it will do what he pleases with it, and I cannot help myself. My writing this preface—to say nothing of my own biography—is evidence that I expect somebody will possess and peruse this book after my nervous system has become so impaired or exhausted, that it entirely ceases to think or feel.

I have been informed, but whether correctly or not I can never *know*—however confidently I may *believe*—that I, Charles Knowlton, was born in Templeton, Worcester Co., Mass., on the 10th of May, 1800. My father, whose name is Stephen Knowlton, and son of the late Capt. Ezekiel Knowlton, of Templeton—an officer in the revolutionary war—is still living in Templeton ; but my mother, who was Comfort White, of Gerry (now Phillipston, in said Worcester Co.), before marriage, died in January or February, 1833. I have two brothers ; Emory the oldest, and Augustus the youngest, of the family. I fear they are both wuigs, and voted the Harrison ticket. I never had any sisters. My father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and used to make many good pine shingles, and so did I. Probably I shaved more than one hundred thousand before I was 17 years of age. But how much influence this has had on my course of life, thus far, it is impossible to calculate ; but certain it is, that I often worked very hard for one of my strength, and took many swigs of New England rum, for such was the fashion in those days, and especially in Templeton. Most of my school-mates—males, I mean—are now either dead or inebriates. I used to go to school just two months in the summer, and two in the winter, but was a backward scholar until 15 or 16 years of age, when I began to make some proficiency in English grammar and arithmetic ; but I am not half taught in common spelling-book lessons up to this day. I never read or studied geography the value of three days in my life ; never read history to the amount of a good-sized octavo volume, nor half so much in works of fiction as in those of history.

I was a tall, spiddle-shanked boy. My height is about one inch short of six feet, and I never weighed but about 135 pounds. I do not recollect as I ever performed any smart or roguish tricks while in my teens, though I used to play a very good game at checkers, and was accounted odd.

When about 17 years of age I began to be troubled with gonorrhœa dormientium, which alarmed me exceedingly. I have since met with several such cases in practice, and some of the patients have been truly miserable ; but I do not think I ever met with one so mentally wretched as I was. I think that onanism has much to do in causing this disease, but I believe some morbid state of the digestive organs is generally an exciting cause ; and I shall probably give several cases in the course of this book tending to confirm this opinion. I will only

remark, that while the remedies usually prescribed in our medical books, under the idea of *debility*, generally fail of performing a cure, I have cured several cases, and one of them a *female*, with small doses of calomel or blue pill. In my own case I had the advice, and took of the prescriptions, of ten different physicians, but I have no recollection that either of them supposed me to be laboring under a deranged state of the digestive organs, and especially as a *cause* of the complaint. My wan countenance, debility, nervousness, gloom and despondency, were all regarded as being caused solely by the disease, or by the grief to which it gave rise. Under this impression my physicians prescribed bark, wine, tincture of cantharides, various preparations of iron, balsams, opium, nitrate of silver in pills, alum, various vegetable astringents, blisters, in short almost all sorts of things that are calculated either to derange the digestive organs or to irritate the genital; and I now say, *as might be expected*, without producing any permanent benefit. I had several ill turns. At one time I was feverish, apparently caused by the cutting of a *wise* tooth. I now took some Epsom salts, and probably some other cooling medicine, and my health was better for an unusual length of time afterwards—probably until I was well enough to take *strengthening* medicines again, for I took some kind of medicine daily for three years!

Notwithstanding my ill health, I continued to labor until the fall of 1818. I then attended the New Salem Academy half a term, or six weeks. I then kept school and took medicine four months in the town of Alstead, N. H., and in the spring returned to the Academy, where I remained another six weeks, and this, with the two months in the summer until I was 14 or 15 years old, and the two months in the winter until 17, is all the *schooling* I ever had. I however had a little assistance in studying Latin, from Dr. Charles Adams, of Keene, N. H., for a few weeks, while under his care as a patient in the summer of 1819. In the winter of 1819–20 I again kept school—perhaps I may say *taught* school—and took medicine, in Gardner and in Templeton. In the spring, summer, fall and winter of 1820–21 I did nothing but take medicine, mope about, mourning over my sad condition, and now and then laboring to work out some hard question in algebra or common arithmetic. I was not subject to any distinct bodily pain; but the heart-sunken despondency—the mental wretchedness I endured during this and the two previous years, I shall never be able to describe. I put down the “strengthening” medicines, and daily, nay, hourly, anxiously watched my countenance. I had found that my disease was worse after having exercised the previous day, because, as I supposed, I “went beyond my strength,” not then knowing that exercise promotes all the secretions. So I was very careful not to over-exercise. But with all my care I still used, as I supposed, to do so; and at length, to aid me in being cautious, I printed with a pen upon a piece of paper, in large capitals, the words “take care,” and fastened it upon the cuff of my coat-sleeve. This excited some attention. Many asked me the object of it; and I used to wish that people would mind their own business. At length I carried my system of taking care to such a degree, that I stuck closely to my warm room nearly all the time, night and day; and this,

surely, did not tend to give my countenance a more healthy appearance. I became more and more wan every day ; but I attributed it all to the disease. I knew no better. My physicians told me no better. I supposed the longer my disease continued, the more difficult it would be to cure. My physicians favored this idea. I had now been out of health more than three years, and had taken medicines more than two. Still, so far from being better, I was gradually becoming worse. I regarded my case as deplorable. I could see no reasonable prospect of my getting well. Still I had a sort of presentiment, all the time, that I should get well, and yet make my way in the world, but I had no sort of conception how this would be.

Such was my condition in the winter of 1820-21. A full description of my feelings I have not attempted to give. I was at home, in my father's house. My parents, with my two brothers and myself, composed the family. There was little to divert my attention. There I sat, and there I lay, brooding over my sad case, day after day.

One evening in January a gentleman by the name of Richard Stuart came to our house, and into the room where I was. He was rather an ingenious mechanic—a sort of Jack-at-all-trades, and in several respects somewhat singular. He used to live in that neighborhood, but moved away when I was only 10 or 12 years old. But I had always remembered him, and had always had a curiosity to see him again ; for when I used to go by his shop, he would get me in, pinch my fingers moderately with his nippers, and then laugh at my fright. Mr. Stuart also had a little black-eyed daughter, who used to go to the same school with me, and who I well remembered. These are the circumstances, so far as I know, that had given me a singular curiosity to see Richard Stuart again. He had lived in several distant places since he left Templeton, but was then living in Winchendon, about seven miles from my father's. He came into our neighborhood to do some mechanical job. He had obtained some knowledge of medical electricity, had a very high opinion of it in some cases, and had made him a very good electrical machine. So, having heard of my case which none of the physicians had been able to cure, he called to see me, and to propose a trial of electricity. A few days afterwards, despairing of all other means, I was wrapped up in buffaloes, conveyed to his house, and there left. Mr. Stuart felt, I thought, rather pleased, if not proud, in having me for a patient. I had become somewhat noted, not only for being sick, but for my mathematical talents. At any rate, Mr. Stuart pried into the nature of my case, and took much pains to divert my mind and cheer me up. He was a musician, and played on the violin and divers other instruments. He had no sons, but six daughters, all at home, and all singers, dancers, and adepts in the amusements and pleasures of accomplished and well-educated young women. Many people were about there ; and we had chequer-playing, backgammon, chess, music and dancing, more or less, almost every day and evening. There was the company of the girls, also, and then that electricizing business, it was to me a great and strange novelty. It put the "vital fluid" into me, as I was made to believe. Finally, the change in my circumstances was so great and

sudden, that when I retired to my bed, the first night, it did seem to me that I was in quite another world. I began to think of other things besides myself, and to have new hope. I brought with me pills, powders and drops, but I soon neglected to take them, and to my surprise and joy found that I felt just as well without them—that I was just as strong as when I took “strengthening” medicines.

I remained some time with Mr. Stuart, my health gradually improving, and I becoming more acquainted with his family. His eldest daughter, whose name was, or is, Tabitha—the little black-eyed school-mate before mentioned—was then about six weeks better than 17 years of age. And, to cut short a story which might be made very long, and perhaps interesting to some, we were married on the 17th of April, 1821, twenty-three days before I was 21 years of age. I went directly ahead, without consulting any one. In the spring and summer of that year I resided with my wife, some of the time at her father’s and the remainder with my own, performing but very little labor, but gradually recovering my health and strength.

In October I commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Wilder, of Templeton, who resided nearly four miles from my father’s, where my wife remained. I used to walk home Saturday evenings, and back to the doctor’s on Monday mornings, and did the doctor’s chores to pay for my board, while he trusted me for the fifty cents per week tuition. I commenced with the study of anatomy, as most medical students do. I soon had such a desire to see the various organs which I read so much about, that I ventured out all alone, one night in January, without saying a word to any one, and took up a subject. As I was about shouldering it, to convey it out of the yard to the sleigh—for I had ventured to take the doctor’s horse and sleigh without bells, and scud off without consulting him—wind or gas was forced upward out of the stomach with a somewhat frightful noise; but I commanded the said subject to be still, and trudged on, nothing daunted. In the morning I told the doctor that if he would walk in, I would “show him the bison.” On beholding the bare subject so unexpectedly, he was far more surprised, not to say frightened, than I had expected. He was all in a flutter—said the Old Harry was in me; that within a day or two there would be another burial in the same yard from which I had taken the subject; that they would pass right by the grave, and that the old sexton would certainly observe that the grave had been disturbed. So he teamed off to the old sexton, put a terrible oath upon him to keep a great secret, and told him what I had done. The sexton then almost regretted that he had pledged himself so strongly. He thought it was a terrible affair. But to appease him, the doctor told him that I was a poor sick boy—did not know what I was about, and that he would cause me to go and re-bury the subject in the same place that very night; and the old coot evidently believed him, for he afterwards told the doctor that I had done the business so nicely, that on his examining the grave, he could not discover but that it appeared in all respects precisely as he left it.

The doctor’s fears of discovery caused me a good deal of unnecessary

trouble with this subject; for, according to his advice, I put it into a sleigh, late in the evening, carried it off ten miles, and buried it in a hay mow; and two or three weeks afterwards, finding there was no noise or stir about it, I went in the evening, cut a hole through the ice of a pond, and there put in the subject to thaw over night. The next day I got it into an old building, skinned it, and extracted what few teeth there were remaining in its head, that it might not be identified by any one. Having done this, I conveyed the subject back to the doctor's, and there, all alone, in the same room where I slept, I deliberately dissected the subject to my heart's content. I kept my door locked, and if any one approached it I was whist, and, of course, Knowlton wasn't in.

In the summer of 1822, instead of regularly pursuing my studies, I procured a little pine timber of my father—of which he kept a regular account, as well as of my board, and that of my wife—borrowed a few tools, and, for the first time in my life, went to making buckets. Having made a one-horse load, I carried them to Boston; and that was the first time I was ever in any city. I reached Boston in the afternoon of a Saturday—a storm having delayed me one day. I was anxious to sell my buckets and get out of the city that night, to save expense. I called at the first store I saw, where it appeared to me they might want buckets, and found, to my sorrow, that buckets were not then selling so high in Boston as my neighbors had all along sold theirs. The man made me an offer—so much in money, and the remainder in loaf sugar at 15 cts. per pound; and this he assured me was a very low price for the sugar. I told the man I was disappointed in finding the price of buckets so low—that I wanted all my buckets were worth—and that perhaps I had better try further. But he assured me that the market was glutted with buckets, that no one would make me a better offer, that the sugar was even better for me than money, as it was a cash article, and as I had no load back I could carry it just about as well as not, and clear the freight. Not supposing the man would tell me a falsehood, I accepted his offer. But when I got back to Templeton the merchants told me they could buy even better sugar than mine in Boston for 14 cts. a pound, and my neighboring coopers were astonished that I should sell such a good lot of buckets at such a low price. But Dr. Wilder, good man, was willing to take several loaves of my sugar at a shilling per pound—the store price—towards my tuition.

It was now about time to start for Hanover, N. H., to attend the medical lectures. I had but little money. I had heard that they would there give fifty dollars for a subject. Another young man in Templeton, also low in funds, by the name of Partridge, was desirous to attend the same course of lectures. The distance was about eighty miles. We were determined to carry on a subject. Partridge agreed to furnish a wagon, and I prevailed on my father to purchase a little old bit of a horse. We waited till after the lectures had commenced before any chance of procuring a subject presented. At length we got to one, but the weather had been warm when it was buried, and it was too *slippery* for our purpose. We concluded, however, that the bones would be worth something, and being loth to lose all our labor, we conveyed it that night

four miles, and left it in a woods. He went his way, and I went mine. The next day, at the appointed hour, we there met, buried all the soft parts, and I brought off the bones. We were still on the look-out for another subject, and within two or three days we heard of a burial in a town ten miles more distant from Hanover than Templeton. We could not learn what yard the person was buried in; but in the evening we started off by guess, with our horse and wagon. After examining about the yard for some time by star-light—one of us, however, being on the look-out as sentinel, for the yard lay by the side of a road of much travel—we found what we believed to be a recent grave, and so it proved to be. When we were all loaded snug in our wagon, and on our way back to Templeton, we felt grandly. We made no long stop at Templeton, but loading in our trunks, we proceeded that night seven miles further, to Father Stuart's, in Winchendon. There we slept a little, took some breakfast, and proceeded on our way to Hanover. But the weather was warm; our load, we thought, looked suspicious; our horse was slow and insufficient for the task, and we did not feel over happy. However, we walked up all the hills, and pushed along as fast as we could. As we approached the village in Keene, many people were stirring, and several overtook us, some on horse-back, and some in carriages. At length Partridge says to me, "we are discovered." I then found that he was more apprehensive of trouble than myself, for I had no difficulty in accounting for all the movements without supposing we were "discovered" or even suspected. We drove that poor horse until nine o'clock at night, for the sake of putting up with a farmer who had moved from Templeton, where our load would not be so much observed as in a village or at a tavern, and also where we could stay cheap; for we were under the necessity of saving every possible cent; and perhaps no two medical students in New England ever pinched themselves to the degree that Partridge and I did, that course of lectures. In the evening of the next day we reached Hanover. Our subject had become quite offensive, and, what was still worse, the professor of anatomy told us he did not want any subject at that time; that he should not commence dissections for several weeks, when the weather would be cooler. However, out of regard for our good will to serve him, and considering what a task we had had, he would allow us \$20 for it, if we would put it into a cask, and fill the cask all tight and full with the powder of recently burnt charcoal. So we bought a lot of coal of a blacksmith, blew the fire through it, that it might be recently burnt, got it out upon some flat stones or plank, and at it we went, pounding charcoal; and when we had completed the job, we looked more like negroes than like medical students. I cannot say we spoil our fine clothes, for we did not wear fine cloth.

I however, at that time, unlike all the other students, wore long whiskers under my chin, while those on the sides of my face, and especially one side, were rather short. My features were thin; my countenance—as in a measure to this day—bore the impress of grief, which it acquired during my sickness, and still retained a shade of sickly paleness; I was not inclined to "scrape acquaintances," or enter much into conversation with any one; and the whole school, so far as I know, regarded me as a

fool. Some of the students even made sport of me. Among other tricks, they would draw profiles even more unseemly than my own, and put them into my hat.

It was the custom of the school to have what was called a "quiz," every Saturday afternoon. Nearly all the scholars would be present, but the professor used to put questions only to those who took the front seat; and it was very rarely if ever the case, that any student took the front seat on these occasions unless he had attended a previous course of lectures. But I wished to be questioned. So I went along down to the front seat. This move excited much observation, and there was much whispering, laughing and staring among the students, as if they supposed I was indeed a fool, and knew no better than to take the front seat. Even upon the face of the grave Professor Oliver, there was evidence of an attempt to suppress a smile, as my turn to be questioned arrived; and there was great stillness throughout the hall. "Mr. Knowlton," said he, "will you describe the structure and functions of the liver?" This happened to be a fortunate request, for I had a pretty full and distinct view of the subject, and found no particular difficulty in expressing my ideas. I was no longer a subject of ridicule after this. Within a few days, when I got ready, I took off my whiskers, and was as good a fellow as any of them during the remainder of the term—at least, in proportion to the money I had to spend; but I could take no part in any of their expensive revels. There was an extensive brick building in the village of Hanover, called the Tontein. It was certainly three, and I believe four stories in height. It contained many rooms for the accommodation of the college and medical students. Partridge, myself, and one Sanbourn from a town in New Hampshire, took one of these rooms, in the upper story, and there boarded ourselves. Sanbourn, I believe, brought his bed with him. Partridge and myself hired one. We did our utmost to live cheap. We lived almost entirely on beef, brown bread, and potatoes. We used to buy cheap pieces of beef of a butcher near by, some of which we fried, but more frequently made soups. We did not buy our bread ready baked and brought to us; but bought grain, carried it to mill, hired a neighboring woman to do our baking, and took the bread at her house. Milk we could not afford. Cheese none, and but very little butter. No tea, coffee, cakes or pies; in short, *nothing* but what I have mentioned, and a few raw apples, but not a quarter so many of these as we should have been glad to have eaten. At length, Sanbourn gave out. He could not or would not live on such scanty fare. But Partridge and myself persevered to the end of the term. But it was too bad. Partridge had an iron constitution and did not suffer essentially in his health, but my digestive organs became very much disordered, I had an insatiable appetite for sour apples, much headache, and at length diabetes *insipidus* (I presume) to a very considerable extent. Nor was this all. For the first time in my life, so far as I know, I had a touch of scrofula. An absorbent gland about one inch above, and a little anterior, to the inner condyle of the right humerus; another immediately over the insertion of the tendons of the *pectoralis major* in the left humerus, put on all the characters of scrofulous

enlargement, and in time they became soft, were opened, and discharged the peculiar matter of scrofula. They did not heal until the next May, and I still retain the scars, or cicatrices. After the diabetes had continued five or six weeks, without abating, but rather increasing—though I took some medicine prescribed by professor Oliver—it was suddenly cured, entirely cured, and in a manner worth relating. It was the custom with the professors, towards the close of the term, to give the students a "treat." It consisted of cold meats, bread, biscuit, butter, cheese, fruits, cider, wines, and the various kinds of distilled spirits in common use. And in those days, and on such an occasion, it was no disparagement to any student to get, at least, pretty well stimulated. I had a craving appetite for every eatable and drinkable before me, and did not hesitate to indulge it. I fairly glutted myself; and although I was fully able to go to my room without any assistance, yet I was never more drunk in my life. I believe I threw up, before morning. At any rate, I had no appetite for food, and took only one raw egg for breakfast. But I have not been at all subject to an inordinate flow of urine from that day to this.—I meant to have added, before now, that Partridge and myself found that it cost us each about thirty cents per week for provisions. I did not derive more than half the benefit from this course of lectures that I should have done, had I been decently supplied with money and had hired comfortable boarding.

After returning from the lectures, I went to Royalston, about eight or nine miles from my father's, to continue my studies with Dr. Stephen Bacheller, my wife remaining sometimes at her father's, but mostly at mine. I there kept a horse; and the first case I had an opportunity to visit alone, was a case of croup, in a family five miles distant from the doctor's, where they had recently lost a child of the same disease, which was attended by a physician from Fitzwilliam, N. H. I had never seen a case of croup, but found no difficulty in forming a diagnosis. I put the child into a warm bath, bled it, and gave tartarized antimony freely. Thus I relieved the child before I left the house, arrested the disease, and with a little more attention for a few days, the child got well. This I *now* believe, as *then*, was a case of inflammatory croup.

In the summer of 1823, Dr. Bacheller had four other students besides myself. And some time in August we were strongly suspected of having taken up a subject in that town; and in truth, one was taken up and dissected by somebody. But it is not worth while to give all the many particulars of this affair. Suffice to say, that I was put under bonds to attend court at Worcester, the ensuing October or November, while all the other students either run off or were let off. Every student now left the town of Royalston, and I went into the office of Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, with whom I remained until the commencement of the medical lectures at Hanover, in the fall of 1823. While with Twitchell, I saw him perform several important operations, one of which was to amputate a thigh, which I then said, and still think, ought not to have been amputated, at least not until a trial had been made to save the leg. It was a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula, caused by the falling of a tree. The fracture was near the middle of the leg, no im-

portant bloodvessels injured, and no excessive laceration of any other soft parts. Not even an attempt to replace the bones was made.

From Twitchell's I went to Hanover on foot, to attend my second course of lectures. There was a regular line of stages from Keene to Hanover, but I could not afford to ride. Near the middle of this course of lectures I was obliged to leave and go to Worcester, 110 miles, to attend court, not knowing whether I should be permitted to return. This journey, so far as Templeton, I performed on foot. My trial did not come on during that term. So I returned to Hanover and remained until the close of the lectures, at which time I passed an examination for the degree of M.D. with such success that Professor Mussey privately expressed great satisfaction, saying, among other things, "You have done our Institution great honor."

[To be continued.]

ACUTE INFLAMMATION, INVOLVING THE PSOAS MAGNUS MUSCLE.

BY C. W. PARSONS, M. D.

[Read before the Rhode Island Medical Society, August 26th, 1851.]

SOME time ago, the following case came under my notice, in the practice of another physician.

A boy, aged 12, of healthy family and in good circumstances, had become lame about two weeks before. He had before that time been quite well, free from any lameness, and in the habit of jumping and running actively. His lameness was ascribed by his friends to a supposed strain. He had, at first, pain in the right groin, and was unable to straighten that leg. This was rather better after a day or two, and he went to school two days, still limping. He had, when I saw him, pain in the right groin, not increased by pressure, and pain in the lumbar region, to the right side of the vertebræ, not so severe as that in the groin. The vertebræ showed no sign of disease. The peculiar symptom which attracted any attention was the position of the right leg. The right knee was bent; the thigh bent up and inward, and rotated on its axis, in such a way as to make the front of the patella look nearly outward. He walked with pain; bending his body over forward and to the right side, whenever he put his right foot down. He could not himself bring this foot into its proper position, and when I tried to do so with my hand, I gave him considerable pain. There was no change in the length of the limb; no pain down towards the knee.

Some points about this case resembled coxalgia so much, that we at first expected to be obliged to direct the painful and tedious treatment which appears to be most useful in that disease, with a prospect of having to apply issues, &c. But the peculiar position of the limb—exactly that position which would be produced by contraction of the psoas magnus; and the gait, very different from the dragging or tripping limp of commencing hip disease—suggested to my mind that the psoas muscle or its investing fascia was the part particularly affected. This view was confirmed by the pain existing at the origin as well as termination of this muscle, the absence of characteristic symptoms of hip disease, and the

freedom from any scrofulous taint, or circumstances likely to produce it. The onset was more rapid than that of coxalgia, and gave the attack the character of an acute inflammation.

The following treatment was directed. Venesection; leeches to painful point in the loins; fomentations with hops in front of abdomen; Dover's powders enough to keep up perspiration; rest in bed; low diet. The bleeding was repeated two or three times; as the journey which he took to procure advice caused an increase in the symptoms, so that he was confined to bed a few days. After a few days, daily extension of the limb was practised; and he gained daily in the degree of extension. I did not see him a second time, and can only add that he was sick several days, but recovered without any abscess, or any permanent lameness whatever. The bleeding reduced his strength a good deal at the time, but speedily relieved the pain, and was thought by his attending physicians to have a very good effect in controlling the disease.

The course of this attack confirms, I think, the view we took of it, that it was an inflammation involving the psoas magnus, or its cellular sheath. This affection is not noticed in our surgical text-books. I have not seen any account of it in the English language, except in Copland's great Dictionary. Indeed, inflammations of any muscles of animal life are hardly alluded to, except as a form of rheumatism. Waiving the question whether muscular tissue itself becomes inflamed, or only the cellular substance which envelops every mass and fibre of muscle—it may be useful to give a short summary of the few recorded cases of inflammation of the psoas.

The pain has usually begun in the lumbar region, and extended towards the groin; and has been increased by motions of the thigh, so as to render it very difficult to walk. But the hip is not rigid, and the thigh can be moved by another person taking hold of it, though not without causing much pain. The gait is of the peculiar kind mentioned above—the body inclined forward, with a limp in that leg. In severe cases, the patient cannot walk at all. When he lies down, the limb is drawn up, and the thigh somewhat rotated so as to turn the foot outward. Pain sometimes runs down towards the knee. The inguinal glands are often enlarged. The bladder and other neighboring viscera are occasionally inflamed. The symptoms have sometimes run on, increasing in severity, till fever became high, and an abscess formed, pointing generally in the groin, less often in the loins—that is, at *one* of the two regions where this great muscle comes near the walls of the abdomen. In two fatal cases, the abscess burst into the bowel.

A large proportion of those which were marked by the characteristic symptom, viz., *retraction* with some *rotation* of the limb—and which were deemed important enough to record, have been fatal. But death was in many cases caused by the inflammation either beginning in other organs, or extending to them. I have seen no account of any instance, where this symptom was observed, in which suppuration was prevented, unless the case I related in commencing be one. This great fatality is only apparent; as probably only the severer cases are on record.

On dissection, the seat of these fatal affections has been shown even

more clearly than by the symptoms. The psoas magnus has been sometimes softened, of a dark livid color, and infiltrated with dark blood—or even reduced to a few shreds, surrounded by a fetid, half-liquid mass, compared in appearance to a softened spleen. Once, the muscle was found completely melted down; while its cellular sheath was entirely uninjured, and the vertebræ were sound. This fact was observed by an eminent anatomist, Béchard, and would seem to show that the muscular fibre itself may be the seat of inflammation and suppuration. The pus has sometimes run into the hip-joint, at that point where the psoas and iliacus pass over this articulation. It may also run down the thigh.

It may be important to distinguish these cases, in order to determine the treatment. The special sign which should remind us of this disease, is marked flexion of the thigh and leg, in the direction of the action of the psoas. Add to this, the great difficulty of rotating the thigh, the great pain caused by attempting this, the existence of some rotation of the foot outward, and the extension of pain up to the lumbar region.

Abscesses and inflammations of cellular tissue, in the iliac fossa or posterior walls of the abdomen, may cause this characteristic retraction of one limb. We have suggested that there has been a doubt whether all muscular inflammations are not really seated in the cellular tissue. The degree in which this muscle is involved will be clearly enough discovered for all practical purposes, by a careful examination.*

Inflammation of the psoas may be confounded with psoas abscess from diseased vertebræ. Among the marks of distinction would be the rapid onset; absence of deformity, of tenderness, or other signs of disease in the spinal column, and the peculiar difficulty of extending or rolling the limb. The presence or absence of circumstances indicating a predisposition to disease of the bones, as of scrofulous constitution, may assist us.

A commencing inflammation of this muscle might be taken for one of the kidney, especially as it is apt to be accompanied by cloudiness of the urine, or even by inflammation of the bladder, causing pus or blood to appear in the urine. The impediment to moving the thigh will help to distinguish it.†

This affection may be confounded with hip-disease, and no doubt is so sometimes. In both, pain may run down towards the knee; in both, the limb may be drawn up, and give pain when moved in any direction. Our diagnosis may be helped by noticing pain in the lumbar region, rotation of the limb outward, the absence of any change in the length of the limb, the sudden attack, and the absence of scrofula. It

* Perhaps our notice has not been sufficiently called to this participation of the muscles in phlegmonous affections. Several such attacks have seemed to me to be caused by occupations which required a particular muscle to be overworked, so that the disease would appear to have originated in the muscular fibre itself. For instance, I would refer to an abscess in the left gluteus maximus, in a man who, as he informed me, had to kneel on his right knee at his work, and push himself along towards the right side with his extended left leg (in some operations in a factory). This abscess was not traced to any single violence done to the part; it was three or four months in coming to its height; there were no signs of disease of any bone; it got well after being opened behind the great trochanter, and discharging about a pint of pus, which was mostly healthy, but contained some curdy flakes.

† A good case for comparison may be found in London Lancet, June, 1848.

will be remembered that, in the case observed by myself, this error might easily have been made, without careful examination, and that the treatment depended very much on an *accurate diagnosis*.

[Consult Dict. de Medecine, vol. xxvi., Art. *Psoïte*.]

ARTIFICIAL JOINT.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to submit to your notice the following case of surgery, which, if you should deem it worthy of publication, I should be glad to have inserted in the pages of your Journal.

Louis Longway, aged 30, apparently of good constitution, and in perfect health, applied to me in consequence of an artificial joint of the left forearm, situated about equi-distant from the wrist and elbow. His arm was fractured about eighteen months before he saw me, by being drawn into machinery. According to the patient's account, at the time of the accident great laceration of the soft parts took place, and, although treated with the utmost care and attention, an artificial joint was formed in both bones. When the patient presented himself to me the arm was worse than useless. Several efforts had been made by friction, and long-continued splinting and bandaging, to bring about a union, but without success. Upon examination, I determined to attempt a cure by cutting down upon the bones and sawing off their extremities. This was done by making two separate longitudinal incisions; one over the radius, the other over the ulna; and then raising the extremities of the bones, and sawing them off with Hey's saw. They were then placed in close juxtaposition, and splints carefully applied. The wounds readily healed; but at the expiration of six or eight weeks, notwithstanding the greatest care, the artificial joint was found to be as complete as before.

This operation occurred early in the summer of 1849. About the middle of the following December the patient again called upon me, with the inquiry—"What can be done for me?" I determined, with his consent, to make one more effort to produce a bony union.

I then performed the following operation. After cutting down upon the ulna and sawing off each extremity, upon which a ligamentous substance had formed, I perforated both the upper and the lower portion of the bone, with a small drill, about one third of an inch from each sawn extremity. I then passed a fine annealed iron wire, with which I was provided, through each hole, and, after bringing its ends together, twisted them with a pair of pliers, until the ends of the bone fairly and closely met. I then, with bone-nippers, took off all of the twisted wire that was superfluous, and bent down the ends to prevent injury of the muscles. The operation was completed by drawing the soft parts together by adhesive straps, and other dressings proper. The arm was then placed in splints, and, when the patient was able to sit up, it was suspended in an ordinary sling. Considerable inflammation followed, with suppuration; but at the end of three weeks the external wound had healed, and no abscesses formed afterwards. Callus formed, and the bone united in about the usual time.

Some months after the ulna became perfectly stiff, I performed a similar operation upon the radius, with like success, and, what was gratifying, the wound healed *by the first intention*; *no suppuration following the insertion of the wire*. As the radius stiffened and became firm, the patient threw aside his splints and began to make use of his arm. It is now about one year since the last operation. The arm is perfectly well, and the man is able to mow and cradle rye, and engage in other laborious occupations. The provisionary callus has been absorbed, and the arm is but little disfigured. As a necessary result of the numerous operations, the arm is slightly shortened, and bears upon its surface scars, honorable to the man as showing his great perseverance and courage. He is now able to support his family by the labor of his hands. In short, he is now saved from becoming a burden to the community in which he resides.

JAMES M. SMITH, M.D.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 1, 1851.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851.

Location of the New Lunatic Hospital in Massachusetts.—No wonder that surprise is created in the minds of strangers, that such marked avidity is shown by different towns in the Commonwealth to have this institution located in their midst. Commissioners of location have been ranging over the State to find the most favorable position for it; which simply means, it is presumed, that they have sought a place where land could be had on good terms, and enough of it, too, and where other favorable circumstances are combined, such as ease of access by railroads, and the abundance and cheapness of the necessities of life. It has so happened that wherever the committee made a halt for exploration, they were waited upon by the leading persons of the community, inviting them to put their stakes down. Even counsel was employed in some instances, to state cogent reasons why they should go no further, and also operate on their sympathies. How far their bowels of compassion were moved, reporters have not proclaimed. It is certain, however, that the gentlemen have not yet found a resting-place. The motives which actuate the people of the State in this matter are various. While some imagine that it will confer a moiety of distinction upon the city of their habitation to have the charity within sight of their dwellings, others have an eye to the rise of real estate, consequent upon the erection of a great public edifice in the vicinage. A permanent lodgment of a hundred or two State beneficiaries, to another order of minds, opens a perpetual market for the surplus vegetable crops in the neighborhood, &c. Probably, also, motives of an elevated and benevolent character influence some of those who are compassing sea and land to bring the one hundred thousand dollars to anchor in their neighborhood. The Commissioners have an unenviable duty to perform, since many will be disappointed, if not offended, whenever a decision is made that cuts off their hopes.

A third lunatic asylum will probably be required before many years. Insanity is on the increase; the causes producing it are always operating; and while intemperance, political excitement, religious controversies, individual misfortunes and vices exist, accommodations for lunatics will be needed. The Worcester Hospital is badly located, and the Legislature should remove it from the centre of that bustling city, to a quiet, airy, pleasant retreat, in the centre of a farm of at least four hundred acres. The soil, the trees, the arable fields, the gardens, shrubbery, dairy and workshops of a domain of such dimensions, under a skilful medical superintendent, would be a most powerful curative agent for a diseased mind.

Progress of Surgery—Diseases of the Lungs.—While all the branches of art are progressing, and new and surprising discoveries are being made in science, surgery may be said to remain nearly stationary. True, it has made advances, and now stands high as a scientific, honorable and useful pursuit. The ancients could have entertained no conception of the extraordinary resources of surgery as practised in our day. Even one hundred years ago, the best efforts of French and English surgeons were rude and random cuttings, compared with the successful resources of modern surgery. Without a minute familiarity with anatomy, which was not then possessed, no deep-seated explorations with a knife could be entered upon.

What now remains to be done, to carry surgery still further? In the excision of tumors, the management of aneurisms, amputations at the shoulder and hips, extraction of diseased bones, and in the opening the eyes of the blind and the ears of the deaf, it seems quite impossible that any more expertness can be acquired than has been manifested. Still it is not, perhaps, too much to hope that a bold movement may yet be made to relieve the lobe of a diseased lung. If any very striking development can rationally be anticipated, it may be looked for in that direction. Nature's careful provision of two apartments in the chest, indicates the possibility of relieving one side, or one lobe, when the other is sound and in the performance of its functions. Thousands of deaths annually occur from the diseased state of one lung, or perhaps only a portion of it. If that could be put to rest, till an inflammation or ulceration was overcome, then surgery would indeed acquire a new triumph. This idea has been frequently suggested, but no one has dared to make a beginning. All kinds of theoretical objections are raised, as there were to Harvey's explanations of the circulation of the blood, to the cutting the recti muscles of the eye for squinting, and the crumbling of the stone in the bladder, instead of taking it out whole by that frightful tool, the gorget. Accidents have repeatedly shown that the thorax may be penetrated with impunity, and the lungs exposed, and even torn by splinters of fractured ribs, without destroying life. Theoretical arguments might be adduced to show that while one sound lung was carrying on the vital processes, the surgeon would be justified in attempting to arrest the force of disease in the other.

Legitimate Medicines.—A circular of Messrs. Pond & Morse, druggists, of Rutland, Vt., notifies the profession of that State that their business is conducted upon the plan of Messrs. Philbrick, Carpenter & Co., of Boston, viz., that of dealing in legitimate articles only. "Patent medicines and

nostrums of every description will be entirely excluded from the premises." This resolution indicates the triumph of intelligence. For many years, the profession of a druggist and apothecary embraced the sale of any and every kind of villainous mixture that a speculator chose to represent as a specific article for some physical affliction. We would by no means denounce as aiders and abettors in the commission of a crying sin, gentlemen who happen to have these worthless productions in their stores. It is their express calling to buy and sell and get gain—they cannot reason upon the probable effects of the sale of every article of traffic, under the daily pressure of their complex business affairs. They must have some of everything that customers call for—and hence, sarsaparilla without a grain of the true article in it, bear's grease extracted from Cincinnati hogs, and thousands of other preparations equally absurd and useless, are placed with them on commission. If all those who have made themselves sufficiently rich in this current of trade, like some distillers who become sudden converts to the temperance reformation, would abandon this portion of their traffic, it would be gratifying to the medical profession, if to no one else, because the longer a house has been established, the greater is its circle of influence in distributing these abominables. Messrs. Pond & Morse have commenced upon a principle that cannot fail of being approved, and we trust will be eminently successful. Physicians who deprecate the use of patent medicines and nostrums, to be consistent will naturally extend them their patronage. They should be sustained—for it is a praiseworthy stand they have taken, honorable to themselves and exceedingly important to the community in which they reside.

Death of Dr. Wheaton, of Providence, R. I.—At a Special Meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society, holden at the residence of Dr. Mauran, August 30, 1851, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Whereas, The Fellows of this Society, having learned with deep regret of the death of their former President, the venerable Levi Wheaton, M.D., of this city, would express their high sense of his many virtues, his eminent talents, and distinguished professional and classical acquirements.

1st. Resolved, That they deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their irreparable loss, and as a testimonial of their personal esteem and regard, will attend in a body the funeral of their late friend and professional associate.

2d. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be presented to the family, published in the papers of the city, and also placed upon the permanent records of the Society.

J. W. O. ELY, *Rec. Secretary.* J. MAURAN, *2d Vice President.*

The Veterinary Journal.—The first number of a periodical devoted to the diffusion of veterinary knowledge, edited by George H. Dadd, M.D., has been issued in Boston. The work is to be published monthly, at the low price of \$1 a year, and is deserving of patronage. It is the province of humanity to encourage a branch of knowledge that contemplates the amelioration of the condition of sick animals, and proposes a rational, scientific medication, founded on the laws of their organization, instead of the murderous system of farriery, which has been the disgrace of our

country. Fine breeds of horses, cows, and other domestic animals, the accompaniments of man in his civilization, are the pride and sources of reliable property of the farmer, who feeds them upon rational principles, deduced from long observation upon their habits, character and tendencies; but in regard to the diseases to which they are incident, from the vicissitudes of climate, bad management, unnecessary exposures, and the cruelties often inflicted on them, no adequate provision has been made. It is one of the anomalies of every day life, that a valuable animal is given up to a confessedly ignorant man, to be dosed for a malady of which he knows nothing, with drugs the action of which he cannot predict, from not knowing their specific characters. Veterinary science proposes to prescribe for sick and maimed animals on scientific principles, precisely as human beings are treated by the physician and surgeon. We have always regarded it a proper field for the exercise of medical talent, and by no means beneath the dignity of any man, however eminent and professionally influential, to know how to alleviate the sufferings of a poor dumb beast. If a particular course of education is pursued with reference to this specialty, it is better still. It is one's ignorance, and not his distinguished attainments, that degrades a profession. There is no reason why an accomplished veterinary practitioner should not have as good and prominent a place in society, as a quack who tampers with the lives of his fellow men under false pretensions, and takes their money without rendering an adequate equivalent. We hope this new work will meet with much success.

Medical Literature in Denmark.—A package of books came to hand a few days since, embracing various medical subjects, which show the activity and zeal of medical men in the north of Europe. They are indefatigable workers. Their mistake is, that an inquiry is pursued till it can neither be seen nor appreciated in the extreme state of tenuity which those profound and patient students leave it. Accompanying the volumes, was a note from one of the oldest and most influential of the professors of the University of Copenhagen, who must verge upon eighty years of age—which was as follows:

"*Copenhagen, June, 1851.*—Allow me, my dear sir, to recall myself in your kind remembrance, by sending you the enclosed. Although it is long since I had news from you, I hope you are happy and well. So am I—but I now grow old. I send you my kindest wishes and compliments.

"Yours most truly,

C. OTTO.

"*To Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Boston, America.*"

Accoucheur's Chair—Physicians and Apothecaries. MR. EDITOR. Sir,—Allow a friend and subscriber the opportunity to write of a few things that "indicate" the existence of a few "loose screws" in our professional car. Occasionally a new invention is paraded before the medical community, as the great desideratum, without the purchase of which, no improvement can bless the world, nor the return of the dark ages be prevented. In your last issue, I find a recommendation of an Accoucheur's Chair; and the language of commendation employed to set forth its merits, would lead the verdant-minded to the conclusion, that without such an apparatus, no child can be decently ushered into the world. This commendation, I believe, is all gas, with the exception of a few grains of empiricism. For all needful in the most painful and protracted cases of tokology, is a good hard bed with its modest and decent arrangements, such as can be found in almost any dwelling; and a horizontal position is the most natural and easy one

the daughter of Eve can occupy when travail overtakes her. It is a shame that men standing high in the profession, should aid individuals in foisting their clumsy and expensive inventions upon the credulity and patronage of community. In four hundred cases of obstetrics, all of which terminated well, I found no occasion for any thing beyond the hard bed, and the simple arrangements which may be found in almost any dwelling. The necessity for the accoucheur's chair is all folly—it exists only in the pocket nerve, in my opinion.

Another thing I wish to notice is, the relative position of physicians and apothecaries. Most of our druggists prepare, keep and vend, nostrums. Those who do not, often prescribe and sell medicine, without any prescription from a physician. Now, if druggists expect the patronage and countenance of our profession, is it not their obvious duty to refrain from prescribing, abandon the sale of patent medicines, and dispense the healing remedies only when a prescription is brought them from a regular physician?

I have a few things more to suggest, but will omit writing them until I know whether my crude composition is deemed worthy of being spread before the refined appetites of your readers.

Yours, &c.

H—TMS.

Boston, September 4, 1851.

Medical Miscellany.—Dysentery is still very prevalent in the country.—The citizens of Auburn have secured the location of the proposed College for females, to that city, by subscribing \$20,000 towards its establishment.—There is a female now residing in Clarke Co., Georgia, who is 133 years of age. She is quite active, lively and cheerful, converses fluently, and reads well without the use of glasses.—At Ashe, N. C., Mr. William Walters (a dwarf, about 23 years old, and not more than 30 inches tall, and weighs 35 pounds), was married to Miss Elizabeth Sawyers (a full grown woman), daughter of Martin Sawyers, all of Wythe county.—Dr. Ganson, of Batavia, N. Y., lately excised a tumor that occupied nearly half of the front part of the chest.—Dr. Lucius Cook, of Wendell, recovered \$131 damages of Samuel Frerch, of same town, at the recent term of the Franklin Common Pleas Court, for having uttered the following slander: "Dr. C. is a d—d scoundrel, and is round killing folks, and has killed my wife and one other of my family; my wife would have been alive now but for Dr. C."—Next month, medical lectures will commence at quite a number of the schools of medicine in this country.—A very beautiful edifice is being completed at Pittsfield, Mass., for the Berkshire Medical College. The town gave five thousand dollars towards it.—Why does not some competent gentlemen deliver a popular course of lectures on Chemistry, the coming winter, in Boston? Here is an unoccupied field for fame and profit.—A large number of medical gentlemen are now in Europe, from New England.—Dr. Horace Green, of New York, is said to be purchasing a costly museum for the new Medical School in that city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Papers have been received from Drs. J. Bryan, H. D. Ranney, O. W. Randall, W. M. Cornell, E. J. Cox, and "Suum Cuique, Jr."

MARRIED.—Dr. Robert F. Chase, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss E. French.—Josiah I. Hall, M.D., of Chester, N. H., to Mrs. S. Alley.—Erwin Webster, M.D., of Plymouth, to Miss Harriet W. Learned, of Northbridge.

DIED.—At Kennebunk, Me., Samuel Emerson, M.D., 84.—At Waterville, Me., Dr. Hall Chase, 59.—At Providence, R. I., Levi Wheaton, M.D., 90.—At Providence, Dr. Silas James, 62.—At New York, Henry Gray, M.D., son of Henry Gray, Esq., late of Boston.—At Louisville, Ky., Dr. W. H. Winslow.

Deaths in Boston—for the week ending Saturday noon, Sept. 6, 53.—Males, 44—females, 44. Accidental, 1—apoplexy, 2—abscess, 1—disease of bowels, 14—inflammation of bowels, 3—burn, 1—disease of brain, 3—consumption, 9—convulsions, 3—cholera infantum, 8—cholera morbus, 1—debility, 1—dysentery, 6—diarrhoea, 6—dropsy, 2—dropsy of brain, 1—typhus fever, 2—hooping cough, 1—disease of the heart, 1—intemperance, 1—infantile, 5—disease of liver, 1—marasmus, 3—measles, 1—smallpox, 1—teething, 9—unknown, 1—worms, 1.

Under 5 years, 56—between 5 and 20 years, 6—between 20 and 40 years, 19—between 40 and 60 years, 4—over 60 years, 3. Americans, 30; foreigners and children of foreigners, 58.

The above includes 10 deaths at the City Institutions.